

MARCH

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 3.—No. 11.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1849.

Page No. 637

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

COOSA RIVER

Steam Boat Company.

The subscribers, composing this company, having purchased the *Steamer Coosa*, announce to the public, that having undergone considerable repairs, she will commence immediately running between ROME and GREENSBORO, under the command of Capt. JOHN P. GOULD, and receive any Freight or Passengers that may be offered at the different Landings.

In connection with this Boat, the Company expect to be able very soon to run a fine new Steamer now in course of construction at Cedar Bluff.

W. L. COTHRAN,

H. L. JEFFERS,

J. R. HILLY,

J. T. GOULD,

J. A. TOWERS,

COMRS & PENTECOST.

Agents.

COMBS & PENTECOST, Rome, Ga.

D. C. TURKENTINE, Gadsden, Ala.

J. A. TOWERS, Greensboro, Ala.

Nov. 28, 1848.—**U.**

J. Adler & Brothers,

Have concluded to concentrate their business at WETUMPKA, where they now offer, at wholesale and retail, one of the largest stock of

GOODS.

ever opened in the Southern Country.

Owing to the scarcity of money in the Northern markets, we have purchased our stock extremely low, and can sell many articles at less than half our former prices.

All orders entrusted to us for Groceries or Dry Goods, will be faithfully and punctually attended to.

We request our former friends and patrons to give us a call, as it will be to their interest to do so.

N. B. All persons indebted to us will find their notes and accounts in the hands of George C. Whitley, Esq., and are requested to make immediate payment.

A fine two horse *Barouche* for sale at less than half its actual value, apply to G. C. Whitley.

The partnership of Joel & Jacob Adler has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the firm of J. Adler and Brothers, now consists of Jacob Adler, Marx Adler, and Seligman Adler.

October 3d, 1848.

CASH.

WE respectfully but earnestly solicit all those indebted to us, to make payment immediately. We particularly request such as have open accounts to call and close them. This call would not have been made had not circumstances demanded it; we therefore hope our friends will respond, "CASH IN HAND."

WOODWARD & PORTER.

Jan'y 2, 1849.—**U.**

Land to Rent.

The subscriber (living near the Boiling Spring Benton County) has a point eighty or a hundred acres of good land, under good fences, to rent for the present year.

H. H. ALLEN.

Feb 6th 1848

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber thankful for former patronage, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house situated on the North West corner of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate his old customers with comfortable rooms, and good Stables for horses. Call and see.

AARON CANTRELL.

Jan. 16, 1849.

A. A. Anderson & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware &c.

FOUR doors below the Exchange Hotel, under the sign of "Alabama House," Broad street Towne Ga.

Feb 20, 1849.—**U.**

TRY ME.

MORRIS New Merchant

Mill is now in full operation, and has every kind of Machinery that is necessary to make the finest and best flour that can be made in the State, either for market or family use.

All who want good Flour and a heap of it, come and try me. Cane Creek, 5 miles from Alexandria on the Stage Road.

E. G. MORRIS.

Jan. 2, 1849.—**U.**

MADISON HOUSE,

CORNER OF MARKET AND PERRY STREETS,

Montgomery, Ala.

BY CHAS. A. ABERCROMBIE

AND Wm. M. MURPHY, (The latter formerly Conductor on Montgomery and West Point Railroad,) is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

The fare, attendance, and general comfort of the House, are not surpassed in the South.

N. B.—Conveyance always ready to the Steamboat and Railroad.

BUENA VISTA HOUSE,

ROME, GEORGIA.

MRS. MARY A. CHOICE,

FORMERLY of Dubuque, respectfully informs the public that she has recently taken charge of the above House, South side of Broad street, and made extensive preparations for the comfort and convenience of those who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she confidently hopes to give entire satisfaction to transient Visitors and permanent Boarders.

February 20, 1849. **U.**

Shackelford's Hotel,

CENTRE, CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.

W. A. Shackelford has taken the Hotel formerly owned by G. W. Crozier, where he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Feb. 13, 1849.

DENTISTRY.

DR. C. C. PORTER,

Member of the Medical Board of Jacksonville

Surgeon Dentist,

Would return his most grateful acknowledgments to his old friends for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored, and in which his operations have been performed, to him devoting his entire time and attention to his profession. He has recently received from New York, an elegant fully equipped spring (patented) Operating Chair, for the comfort and convenience of his patients, and as a slight compensation for their liberality; and hopes from the honest, faithful, and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, to receive a continuance of public favor. His office is at the Brick Corner west of the court house. January 16, 1849.—**U.**

DR. HENDRICK,

HAVING permanently located in Jacksonville, for the purpose of practicing Medicine, Surgery, &c. respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country.

His office is that formerly occupied by Dr. Nisbet, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

Feb. 20, 1849. **U.**

NEW GOODS.

WINTER AND SPRING SUPPLIES.

Great Bargains, cheaper than the cheapest.

WE are now receiving and opening under the Bridge on the South side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga., a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of every article that can be called for in our line. Also, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, & Shoes, which we intend to sell low, and on any body. Call and examine our stock and buy if it suits you.

We will take in exchange for Goods, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Feathers, Beeswax and Tallow.

W. E. J. BURNETT, & Co.

N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton consigned to us. W. E. J. & Co. Feb. 20, 1849.—**U.**

STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

THE undersigned having this day been qualified by the Hon. Judge of the county court of Cherokee Co., Ala. Executor of the estate of Joseph Westbrook, dec'd, late of said county, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, within the time presented by law, or they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will make payment to the subscriber without delay.

JOEL WEEMS, Executor.

Feb. 20, 1849. **U.**

STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

THE undersigned having been this day appointed by the Honorable the Orphan's court of said County, Administrator of the estate of Enas Lewis, late of said County, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

J. WEEMS, Adm'r.

Feb. 20, 1849. **U.**

LAW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the practice of Law under the firm, name and style of "WALKER & SMITH." Office of Walden Centre, and of Smith, Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.

GEO. S. WALKER,

ROBT W. SMITH.

Feb. 20, 1849.—**U.**

LAW NOTICE.

R. G. EARLE

AND

G. T. McAFEE.

Have formed a copartnership in the practice of Law. One of them will attend all the Courts of St. Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph & Talladega. Office of R. G. Earle at Jacksonville, and the office of G. T. McAfee at Talladega Ala, McKenzie's shop, up stairs.

Address Earle & McAfee, Jackson ville Benton, or McAfee & Earle Talladega Ala.

A. J. WALKER,

AND

J. B. MARTIN,

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Their office in Jacksonville, Ala., up stairs over the store of S. P. Hudson & Co., where one, or both may, at all times be found. Jan. 11th 1848.

S. D. HALE,

Attorney at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will attend promptly to all business that may be confided to his care in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph, and in the Supreme Court, nearest to

R. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville, Tenn. Hon. Thos. L. Williams, Knoxville, " Hon. G. F. Keith, Athens, " Whitefield & Holston, Ariz. Chattanooga, Ten Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston, S. C. Office No. 5, South-east of Public sq.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on "Of fee Row."

May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM H. FORNEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on "Office Row."

May 2d, 1848.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN,

Attorney at Law,

Will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care in Benton and the adjoining counties, and the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 6, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 7, 1847.—**U.**

GEO. C. WHITLEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery;

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

GEO. Z. WALDRON, & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

Clothing.

No. 277 KING STREET,

Opposite Miller, Ripley & Co.,

April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

JOHN FRASER & CO.,

Factors and commission

Merchants,

April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

Wm. H. MCKLEROY & Co.

EAST WETUMPKA, ALA.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hard Ware, Crockery, Glass, China, Saddlery, Books and Stationery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Guns, munitions, &c. with most other articles of Merchandise suited to the demand of the surrounding country. To which we invite the attention of all visitors to Town, and feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction, having all the facilities needful to our Business, and the advantage of a resident partner in New York with more than 30 years experience in Merchandise. A fine assortment just received.

O. F. HALL,

A. J. J. OWEN,

W. H. MCKLEROY.

June 9, 1848.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the vicinity into the town of Wedowee, north-east of the public square where he has made and is still making extensive improvements for the comfort and convenience of all who may favor him with a call.

J. W. GWINN.

Jan. 30, 1849.—**U.**

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

ROME, GA.

J. L. BROWN, former proprietor of the Kingston Hotel, takes this method of informing his former patrons and the public generally that he has purchased the entire interest of S. T. Columbus in this Hotel, and has taken possession and now ready to serve them to the best of his ability.

Jan. 30, 1849.

Coosa Hotel.

JULIUS G. ECHOLS,

Has taken this new and elegant Hotel, at Wetumpka, on the Main Street, leading to and near the Steamboat Wharf, where he is prepared to accommodate all Travellers, in a style unsurpassed by any other Hotel. Livery Stables are connected with the establishment.

Wetumpka, June 6, 1848.

MORTON & COURTNEY,

Importers of Hardware,

Cutlery, Guns, &c.

No. 8 HAYNE ST. CHARLESTON, S. C.

POETRY.

THE FRIENDLY DEFIANCE.

BY CHARLES JACKAY.

Thou shalt not rob methievish time,

Of all my blessings, all my joy;

I have some jewels in my heart,

Which thou art powerless to destroy.

Thou may'st denude my arm of strength,

A hawk may tempt me to the chase;

Deprive mine eyes of vision's light,

And scatter silver for my hair.

But never, while a book remains,

And breathes a woman or a child,

Shalt thou deprive me, whilst I live,

Of feelings fresh and undelivered.

No, never, while the earth is fair,

And reason keeps its dial bright,

What e'er thy robberies, O Time,

Shalt I be bankrupt of delight.

What e'er thy victories on my frame;

Thou canst not cheat me of this truth—

That though two limbs may faint and fail,

The spirit can renew its youth.

So, thievish Time, I fear thee not,

Thou'rt powerless on this heart of mine;

My jewels shall belong to me;

'Tis but the settings that are thine.

MACHINE POETRY.

Oh, come and be my love,

'Neath the wand'ring summer sky,

The lark is in the grove,

Good bye, my love, good bye.

Oh! most remorseless fate,

Here's a double health to thee,

And a smile for those who hate,

Oh, woohman, spare that tree.

Oh, take my heart and life,

They're all I have to give,

Except a German flute,

I cannot, dare not live.

Oh, say not woman's love,

Is bought by tin-klinging dross,

Pure as the stars above,

'Taint nothin' else, "old hose"!

A Model of the Aerial Steamer invented by Mr. Rufus Porter, was exhibited yesterday at Washington Hall, corner of Hester street and the Bowery. The room selected for the exhibition was about fifty feet long by twenty wide. Mr. Porter himself was present. Mr. Robinson, who constructed the model, superintended the exhibition, which was witnessed by about forty persons, mostly representatives of the press. The model steamer was eleven feet and a half long, and twenty five inches in diameter, with a saloon three feet by four inches. It was composed of two parts—the upper portion is the "float" or "balloon," built in the form of a spheroid, underneath this is the "hull," or "boat," for conveying passengers, fuel, the "steam engine," &c. Between the float and the saloon are two large propellers, something in the form of the wheel of a wind mill. The two propellers are constructed so as to act upon the air in the same manner that a screw propeller acts upon the water. The air propeller, like the water propeller, is driven by a steam engine. The weight of the Aerial Steamer is supported in the atmosphere by the buoyant power of hydrogen gas, with which the float is inflated.

In the model exhibited, the fans, or propellers, were driven by a small chromo spring, as a substitute for a steam engine. On being inflated and set in motion, the little steamer flew rapidly around the hall, in every direction, as steered by the rudder. No deception could be more convincing, and all present expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the exhibition of the model. The rate of speed was fifty feet in five seconds. A large Aerial, to carry sixty passengers, it is estimated, will travel at the rate of one hundred miles an hour in calm weather, and at the rate of seventy miles an hour against an ordinary breeze.

N. Y. Sun, 16th ult.

HOW TO PREVENT WET FEET.—The *Chronicles Magazine* says: "I have had three pairs of boots for the last six years, (no one will think I shall not require any more for the next six years to come. The reason is the treatment in the following manner. I put a pound of tallow and a half pound of rosin in a pot on the fire, when melted and mixed, I warm the boots and apply the lot stuff with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor the upper leathers will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve in ounce of wax in a teaspoonful of lamp black. A day after the boots have been treated with tallow and rosin, rub over them this wax in turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shines like a mirror. Tallow or other grease becomes rancid and rots the stitching as well as leather, but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots and shoes, should be so large as to admit of wearing cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat that with it in the boots the feet are always warm on the coldest floor."

EDITORIAL LITEL SUITS.—The Philadelphia Times states that Edward P. Fry, Esq., the conductor of the Italian Opera, has sued JAMES GORDON BENNET for libel, and laid his damages at twenty thousand dollars. The declaration enumerates some dozen alleged libels published at various times in the New York Herald. Mr. Fry, has employed as counsel Messrs. Hall, Cutting, O'Connor, and Sherman.

A WILD BEAST FIGHT AT OGDEN.

We were conducted to a gallery which commanded a view of a narrow point, for arena beneath, enclosed by a high wall, and palisades. This was the arena, which the spectacle was to take place. Unfortunately, the place allotted spectators was so narrow by the great number of European ladies who were present, that we could only find indifferent standing room, where, in addition to this inconvenience, the glare of the sun was very oppressively felt; but the drama which began to be acted in our sight, in the deep space below, was such that every discomfort was forgotten, beholding it. We there beheld six mighty buffaloes, not of the same species, but of sturdy offspring of the Arni Buffalo of the hills country, at

THE REPUBLICAN.
Tuesday, March 6, 1849.

R. Morris, McMaster & Co., Book, News-
Paper and Periodical agents and general
collectors, are authorized to procure sub-
scribers and collect accounts for this Bo-
ne.

Head-Quarters, Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. F. K. McCroskey is our authorized
Agent to receive and receipt for subscrip-
tions, collect accounts, and transact every
species of business connected with this of-
fice. As this mode of settling small and
scattered accounts is both troublesome and
expensive, we hope that all persons upon
whom he may call will settle cheerfully
and promptly, and facilitate as much as pos-
sible his business transactions. Any favor
or assistance rendered to him by our pat-
rons, friends and acquaintances, will be
gratefully remembered by the publisher of
his paper. Mr. McCroskey is also Sub-
Agent for R. Morris, McMaster & Co.,
Book, Newspaper and Periodical agents
and general collectors, Montgomery, Ala.

A company of about a dozen respect-
able young gentlemen left this place yes-
terday evening, bound for California. We
do not know which route they intend going.

We invite the attention of the travel-
ing public to the card of Messrs. Hocutt
& Rice, proprietors of the Washington
Hall, Atlanta, Ga. We can say from per-
sonal experience that this is an excellent
house, and assure those who may favor it
with their patronage, that every effort
will be used to promote their comfort and
convenience by the accommodating prop-
rietors.

The Talladega Reporter of the 1st inst.
contains the proceedings of a rail road
meeting held in that place, the object of
which was to take into consideration the
propriety of establishing a direct commu-
nication between Talladega and the navig-
able waters of the Alabama river. The
Reporter says the public mind is awak-
ened to the importance of the subject, and
that the right sort of men, men of energy
and capital are engaged in it. We learn
from other sources also, that a very deep
interest is awakened in Montgomery on
the same subject. We wish them great
success, and hope and believe they will
meet with hearty co-operation and assist-
ance in this part of the State.

Having just returned from an absence of
several weeks in the States of Georgia and
South Carolina, we find that considerable
interest has sprung up in the interval, in
this community, on the subject of the estab-
lishment of Stock Banks. We have not
as yet had time to give it that deliberate
consideration which a subject of so much
importance demands, but feel anxious at the
same time that the public mind should be
well informed on the subject; to this end
we propose to open our columns to the free
discussion of the subject on both sides in
the form of communications; and shall also
avail ourselves of the privilege of making
remarks on the subject, whenever prompted
by inclination or a sense of duty.

We return from this tour more than ever
convinced of the advantages possessed by
the citizens of this State in undeveloped
resources of wealth and prosperity. We
say undeveloped, because with the excep-
tion of raising heavy crops of cotton from a
generous and almost exhausted soil, all oth-
ers have remained unused; and it is an un-
deniable and humiliating fact that a large
percentage of those heavy crops has heretofore
been paid to our more enterprising neigh-
bors, who have furnished us with a currency
and the means of transportation.

Within the past few weeks we have wit-
nessed a great many evidences of wealth
and prosperity in the cities of Rome, Au-
gusta, Charleston, Savannah, Macon, and
others; and it was easy to perceive that all
this prosperity was the result of a diligent
and judicious use of all the means in their
power, on the part of the enterprising inhab-
itants. With the exception of the first and
last named of these cities, the country sur-
rounding them is almost absolutely sterile;
and judging from the general face of the
country we should suppose that streams af-
fording any considerable water power were
out of the question.

In this State, at least that portion with
which we are best acquainted, embracing a
large portion of North and East Alabama,
and in Western Georgia, we assert it with-
out the fear of contradiction, that the three
great advantages of climate, water, and
soil, are possessed in a more eminent de-
gree than in almost any portion of the Uni-
ted States. Further North the coldness of
the climate is an objection; in the South
and West it is difficult to find a healthy lo-
cation. Surely with such a foundation for
permanent investment in works of internal
improvement our citizens ought not to hesi-
tate; especially when we reflect that others
have expended millions where their advan-
tages were not possessed, and the prospects
were much more precarious, even where
the building of a new road might sink their
profits and destroy the prosperity of cities.
Our mineral resources too are almost
boundless, especially in gold, silver, iron
and coal. All these too were possessed by
the race which preceded us; and it must
be confessed that we have this far used
them to little better advantage, and too near-
ly imitated their example.

Having commenced this article on the

subject of Banks, we will close it by calling
the reader's attention to an article com-
municated on the subject, which may be found
in today's paper. Of one thing we feel
well assured, that should the policy of the
establishment of Stock Banks be finally
adopted by our Legislature, the system
should be well matured, every possible safe-
guard thrown around them, the public mind
well informed on the subject, and the
public conscience brought to their support
with all possible unanimity. This upon
close investigation will be found to have
been the case wherever they have been suc-
cessful. With respect to banks as well as
many other things, a house divided against
itself cannot stand.

For The Republican.

Mr. Editor.—Owing to the great
importance of the subject, to the prop-
riety of our State, we desire to call
the attention of your readers to the nec-
essity of establishing Stock Banks.—
No measure of half the practical bene-
fit can be brought before the next leg-
islature. In the present condition of
things, Alabama is fast becoming a
mere appendage of South Carolina and
Georgia. The greater part of our prod-
ucts finds a market in one of these
two States; they have furnished us
with rail roads, and are now supplying
us with a currency. We are thus vol-
untarily taxed to build up the wealth
and prosperity of neighboring States,
instead of our own. No one can deny
that Alabama pays to other States who
furnish her with their Bank bills, a tax
equal to the amount of interest upon
the sum thus furnished. Suppose that
as a moderate estimate there are five
million of dollars of the bills of Tennes-
see, S. Carolina and Georgia, now
in circulation in this State, we are then
paying these States a yearly tribute of
four hundred thousand dollars, an
amount equal to that which will be
raised under our present revenue law.
Some men who claim long and loud
about our present exorbitantly high
State tax, are perfectly contented to
pay another tax equally as high, to the
States of Tennessee, S. Carolina and
Georgia. The only difference is that
in the one case the money comes out of
our pockets directly and in the other in-
directly. Besides this actual loss, we
are shutting out foreign capital that
would be diverted to the State, from
others if we chartered Banks, which
would not only contribute in our
wealth as a State but would afford ma-
terial assistance in raising a revenue,
to pay our State Bonds. We ask the
opponents of Banks what they expect to
gain by paying this tribute to other
States? And we ask the people if they
are willing that Alabama, should be-
come a mere dependance, a province of
South Carolina and Georgia; their
own State drained of its wealth, for the
exquisite privilege of using the bank
bills of Georgia instead of our own?
We ask the advocates of an exclusive
metallic currency, if there are any in-
sane enough at this day to dream of
such an impracticable measure which
a bank bill with South Carolina, or
Georgia stamped on it approaches any
nearer to gold and silver than if the
word Alabama was printed upon it?
Are we in a better condition to judge
of the solvency of Banks located at Au-
gusta, Savannah or Charleston than we
should be if they were located at Mont-
gomery or Mobile? Is there not the
same risk of their failing? And should
we not suffer the same loss by their
failure as we should by the failure of
our own Banks? The danger in this re-
spect is much greater if we rely upon
foreign bills, because a bank in a totter-
ing condition at home, would send out
its bills to as great a distance as possi-
ble. If a Bank in Georgia should now
break, for instance the Bank of St. Ma-
ry's, we have no doubt the large por-
tion of its bills would be found in the
hands of the citizens of Alabama, and
citizens of Georgia, would be apprised
of its condition sooner than we
should, and it sufficient time to
have the bills in their hands re-
deemed, or to pay them over to Ala-
bama. These fellow citizens are the issues
presented for our decision. Experi-
ence fully proves that as the Bills of our
State Bank and branches are called in,
they are to be replaced not by gold or
silver, but by the bills of our neigh-
boring States. The strongest opponents
of stock banks are compelled to admit
this conclusion, and they attempt to a-
void the dilemma in which they are
placed by saying that there is not
enough honesty, skill and capital in
Alabama, to manage a Bank. This is
paying a beautiful compliment to our
State. If the assertion came from a
Georgian, or South Carolinian they
would resent it as the foulest slander.
Fellow citizens are you willing to en-
dorse this calumny on your own State,
to admit that Georgia is blest with
wealth, intelligence and integrity,
while in Alabama there are only pov-
erty stricken fools and knaves? you in-
effect make this admission, if you vote
against the charter of stock banks in
your own State. If the people of Geo-
gia are so much wiser and honest

than we are, we had better adopt their
laws, as well as their bank bills, and
thus dispense with the setting of our
own Legislature. It certainly does not
require as much skill and honesty to
manage the affairs of a Bank as it does
the affairs of a State, and if we are in-
competent to the one we are to the oth-
er. But we firmly believe that the citi-
zens of Alabama in wealth, talent, and
morality will compare favorably with
the citizens of any other State, that we
have enough of these qualities suc-
cessfully to engage in banking, is triump-
hantly proved by the fact that the Bank
of Mobile has been as wisely conduct-
ed, and is now as solvent as any Bank
in the Union. The Bills of the Bank
of Mobile are now at a less discount
in New York than the Bills of the banks
of South Carolina and Georgia, for
which a few Gentlemen have such a
wonderful fancy. No man has ever
lost a dollar by this Bank, and yet the
provisions of its charter are far from
being the wisest or the best, we are
steadily increasing in wealth, intelli-
gence, and morality, and what we have
already done, we have increased facili-
ties for doing better in the future.—
The more we reflect upon this subject,
and view it in all its bearings, the more
fully are we convinced not only of the
policy and wisdom, but of the absolute
necessity that our next Legislature
should charter Stock Banks.

From the Mount Flag & A.vertiser.

THE COMPROMISE.

When ever men are desirous of ac-
complishing any end calculated to
advance their interests by infringing upon
the rights of others, they generally a-
dopt some popular phraseology to dignify
their usurpation, and thus endeavor
to conciliate public sentiment by con-
cealing the baseness of their designs
under the cloak of a decent nomencla-
ture. So those at the North who are
now striving to harass the South, de-
prive her of her share of the territory
won by her treasure and her blood, and
make her a silent and submissive part
in the confederacy, have adopted the
word "Compromise," to dignify ev-
ery fresh aggression upon her just
rights. When the Union was formed
the Constitution, itself, was understood
to be the compromise, on which the
Union was, and without which it would
not have been formed. The South
made liberal concessions for the bene-
fit she expected from that Union. Vir-
ginia surrendered to it all her territory
westward of the Ohio, in which we
now find the States of Ohio, Michigan,
Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Was
the North satisfied with this surrender
of territory to her? No! The new
territory of Louisiana was acquired,
and she must have her share in that,
which had been and was slaveholding
territory. Well, she was gratified,
and the South for peace sake consented
that she should be put out from all the
territory North of 36. 30. This was
called a "Compromise," the Missouri
"Compromise," though how that can be
legitimately called a "Compromise" in
which one party gained all and con-
ceded nothing, and the other party con-
ceded all and gained nothing, passes
our understanding. Well, did the
South get what she sought for—power?
No. When was the article of power
ever satisfied, or when did submission
to injustice ever secure peace? The
South gave up so greatly more than half
the territory, that nothing short of the
whole will now satisfy the North. And
why not? The South submitted before,
and the North expects, of course, that
she will do so again. And she is ex-
pected to do so the more readily, be-
cause it will be called a "Compromise."
No wonder the North and her friends
should be in favor of Compromises, and
very indignant with a Union which
Compromises. Now if there are any
more Compromises, we should like to
know what they are. And if, by "Com-
promises," is meant other concessions
from the South to the North than has
already been established by the
Missouri "Compromise," we too say
"MORE COMPROMISES!" We are in favor
of the "Union, baptized in the blood
of our fathers," a Union in which all
the States shall be equal and the rights
of all respected. But we are not in
favor of a Union such as our fathers
would have died before they would
have submitted to. The Journal of
Thursday says, "When these (Com-
promises) are exhausted, the South
will stand up as one man against all
assaults come from what quarter
they may." This may be very satis-
factory policy to the Journal, but it
sounds to us very like "shutting the
stable door after the steed is stolen."
When these Compromises are "exhausted,"
it will be too late for the South to
stand up for—there will be nothing left
to stand up for. We prefer shutting the
door before the steed is gone, and we
shall stand up to do it. We go for the
Union with the Constitution, and we will
not have it without. That Union was
made to secure the rights of all the
States, and those rights we are ready
to defend whether against foreign foes,
or domestic traitors.

CONGRESS.

There is little of interest going on
in Congress. The Senate are
hammering away at the Civil and Di-
plomatic appropriation bill, without
coming to any conclusion. Messrs.
Yulee and Westcott had presented res-
olutions passed by the Legislature of
Florida in reference to slavery and
Southern rights.

The House has passed the Post Of-
fice appropriation Bill, and made the
Territorial Bill the special order there-
after. The bill for carrying into effect
the 12th article of the Mexican Treaty
was debated. Mr. Schenck, a Whig of
course, moved to direct a transfer of
California and New Mexico to the
Mexican Government. The motion
received ten votes, whigs all, of
course.

ON THE JORDAN AND DEAD SEA.

By the late Lieut. Molyneux of H. M.
Sloop Scorpion.

On the 20th of August last Lieut.
Molyneux landed at Acre, taking
with him three volunteer seamen and
an interpreter, and having hired camels,
horses, and attendants, he started
early the following morning with the
ships dingy, en route to Tiberias.—
For the first 70 hours the road was ex-
cellent. On reaching the village of
Abila its character altered the coun-
try became hilly and some awkward
passes were encountered. The village
of Aran was reached the same night
after ten consecutive hours of travel-
ing. On the following day the party
encamped outside of the walls of the
town and near the edge of the lake.—
In the house herds of camels were seen
feeding in different directions. From
the hills overlooking Tiberias, the prospect
was magnificent.—Djebel Sheikh,
smothered in clouds, were distinctly
seen to the left, haring N. N. E. in
front were the blue waters of Tiberias,
surrounded by ranges of hills; and
to the left the Djebel Sheikh the
white ruins of Sâfil. On the 23d,
they embarked on the lake, which is
described as being of greater size than
generally laid down.—From Tiberias
to the eastern shore not less than 6 or
8 miles, and from the entrance of the
Jordan on the north to its exit on the
south end, eighteen miles, the latitude
of the northern extremity of the lake is
32 deg. 49 min. 9 sec. about 34 miles
to the point usually marked. The Jordan
is described as shallow, and crossed
by numerous weirs, which greatly ob-
structed the passage of the boat. In
many places it might have been cross-
ed by stepping from stone to stone wet-
ting their shoes, its waters are muddy
and full of fish; its course tortuous in
the extreme, and some waterfalls were
found. Great reluctance was mani-
fested by the natives towards the
descent of the river, and every
possible obstacle thrown in the way.—
The Sheikh demanded in some cases
exorbitant sums for permission to pass
through their provinces, and alterca-
tions annoying and incessant were
generally terminated by a display of fire-
arms and the threat to shoot them un-
less allowed the party to proceed. On
the 3d of September Lieut. Molyneux
embarked on the Dead Sea. The breeze
gradually freshened till there was
quite enough sea for the dingy;
steering about south by west large
patches of white foam were seen
several times passed and as the sea got
up there was heard a most unusual
noise something like breakers ahead.
At 2 A. M. on the 4th, considering
they must be approaching the south
end of the sea, they hauled to the wind
and stood over towards the western
mountains; and at daylight were about
5 miles from the peninsula.

From Rachel Feshkiah to the north
nearly down to the peninsula to the
south the mountains on the western side
rise almost like a perpendicular wall
to a height of 1,200 or 1,500 feet.—
The peninsula is connected with the
main land by a low neck so that at a
distance it would be considered an is-
land. Having arrived at what we
thought to be the deepest water, sound-
ings were obtained at 225 fathoms, the
arming of the lead was near with some
pieces of salt rock attached to it. Two
other casts of the lead was taken at dif-
ferent times; one gave 178, the second
183 fathoms with bluish mud or clay.
The water throughout the Dead Sea is
of a dirty, sandy color resembling that
of a dirty river, and is extremely destitute
of the Jordan; it is extremely destitute
of everything that comes in contact
with it particularly metals and prod-
ucts of very unpleasant greasy feel,
which allowed to remain on the skin;
it has also a very offensive smell.—
At noon on the 5th they returned to the
tent whence they embarked thoroughly
done up and thankful for having escap-
ed. Every thing and body in the boat
was covered with a nasty sticky sub-
stance from the water; iron was cor-
roded and looked as if covered with
rust. A broad strip of white foam
running north and south throughout the
whole length of the sea was observed
not commencing where the Jordan
enters, but some miles to the west-
ward; it appeared to be constantly
bubbling and in motion and over the
both nights, was a white line of cloud
far above the surface. Having discov-
ered the dingy was secured upon the
backs of two camels and the party
proceeded to Jerusalem—within the
walls of which town they entered the
boat of a British ship of war. Lieut.
Molyneux returned by way of Jaffa,
and died shortly after his return to the
sloop.—London Alleance.

BOSTON PRINTERS.—An address of
the Printers' Union, of Boston, says,
there are 159 journeymen printers in
the city who work 12 hours a day on
every day in the week, where a average
wages is \$9 25 per week; 325 jour-
neymen who work 10 hours on six days
averaging \$6 per week; 88 female
printers, who average \$3 per week;
and 166 apprentices—nearly all the
work in some offices being done by this
latter class. It records one singular
fact that it is in the offices of the reli-
gious newspapers when the wages are
deduced to the smallest possible por-
tion. This is not in accordance with
scripture, which declares that "the lab-
orer is worthy of his hire." The
temperance papers are the next, giv-
ing, in the language of the report,
"just sufficient to purchase that glass
of cold water they talk so much about."
The printers of Boston, the address
says, are more miserably paid than in
any other city of the Union.

Augusta Constitutional.

If a ship is of the feminine gender, why
are not fighting vessels called women-of-
war instead of men-of-war? Answer that
will you?

A passenger for California, about ship-
ping at Boston, finding the Sheriff waiting
for him, had himself packed in a box, with a
label—"This side up, with care, and mark-
ed as 'medicine,' was passed through
without detection.

From the Montgomery State Gazette.

SOUTHERN TAYLORISM.

The southern whig presses, having
no good excuse to offer for the "aid
and comfort" which Stephens and his
colleagues have been extending to
their "northern allies" for some
months past, endeavor to relieve them-
selves from the annoyance of attempt-
ing self-defence, by keeping up a
"scattering fire" of slander and abuse
against Mr. Polk.

There will be little harm done, how-
ever,—the object of their malicious
attacks is shielded by a coat of mail
that can take no impression from the
missiles of such Lilliputians. Some
of them, we notice, are constantly al-
luding, probably from the want of
something sensible to say, to Mr.
Polk's signing the Oregon bill, repre-
sented the measure as an act of treach-
ery to the south; and that in conse-
quence his administration has been
condemned in the election of Gen.
Taylor. The reasons they assign for
the defeat of Gen. Cass are as various
as their interpretations of Gen. Tay-
lor's political principles. We have
been told some thousands of times, by
the same authority that it was Gen.
Cass' Nicholson letter that caused his
defeat, which is probably true. For
the mainly stand he took in that excel-
lent document in favor of the constitu-
tion and the right of the south, was
directly too honest and patriotic for the
northern fanatics. To serve their pur-
poses, an altogether different kind of
nominer whom they could manage to
suit themselves; they required a can-
didate who had the power to humbug
the south, and who at the same time
was so much of a tool as to be perfect-
ly willing, for their support, to pledge
himself to favor their measures. As a
southern man would probably answer
these views much better than a politi-
cian north of the middle hue, Gen.
Taylor, after acquiring the reputation
of having killed more "innocent men,
women and child n," in an "unright-
eous and damnable" war, than any
other officer in the army, was shrewdly
selected. His election was decisive; it
settled the question. The abolitionists
saw at once that the south was "done
for;" that, for *praty pany*, the south-
ern whig leaders were ready to yield
anything; which is clearly enough
proved by the course of Stephens &
Co. and the shifts resorted to by the
whig press to defend him. Hence the
increased boldness and recklessness of
the whig abolitionists in their high
handed outrages during the present ses-
sion of Congress. Gen. Taylor was
pledged to countenance them.—Ste-
phens and other southern whigs were
ready to become their champions;
what more could they ask? Why hesi-
tate longer? They did not hesitate—
what they attempted to do is known to
the world, and that they did not fully
succeed is owing to the fact that a
democratic administration was still in
power.

Is it not all a plain as well as a sad
case?

MR. STEPHENS' MARE'S NEST.

This gentleman is great on discoveries.
He no sooner astounds the country with
one wonder, than he is ready with a fresh
one equally astounding. Mistaking noti-
city for fame, like a clown at a show, he
is willing to make himself ridiculous pro-
vided he can attract attention. When he can
find nothing else suited to the calibre of his
mind, to make the subject of a speech, he
can retail private conversation, as a founda-
tion on which to build charges against
those whose solid and good sense and
practical abilities place them far above the small
coming a mind as Stephens'. He under-
took lately, after the *praty soap bubble*,
which he had been trying to manufacture
for party effect, but burst up, to retail to
the House some private gossip between
himself and Mr. Wilmot about what Mr.
Polk said to the latter. Stephens tells Mr.
Hulse what Wilmot told him what Mr.
Polk told him, and Wilmot comes in and
tells the House that though his friend Ste-
phens had no authority from him to reveal
what passed between them in private con-
versation, yet that he had correctly told
the House what he had told him. Mr. Polk
told him. The great importance of this
revelation to the country may be easily
estimated from the fact that Mr. Polk in a
few days will cease to be a public man,
and also that whatever he might have said
to Wilmot in private conversation, having
no effect upon a great public question, relat-
ing to the rights of the whole South. A
statesman could have seen this but Ste-
phens did not—and very naturally with
one of his kind, thought of a little political
gossip to manufacture a little political
capital. What a pity that such a little dish
of scandal should be upset! Mr. Polk no
sooner hears of Stephens' accusations, and
of Wilmot's retort, than he immediately
authorizes a flat denial of its truth. We
give a short extract from the Washington
correspondent of the Baltimore Sun:

Flag & Advertiser.

"The President, on Saturday evening,
heard of Mr. Wilmot's statement made
in the House, and promptly authorized a flat
denial of its truth. Mr. Wilmot's state-
ment was, in substance, that the President
sent for and consulted with him, on the oc-
casion of the consideration of the Oregon
bill, as an objection to its object,
which was to secure an early peace. Mr.
Wilmot stated that he suggested in lieu of
the proviso, a joint resolution prohibiting
slavery from any territory to be acquired;
and that the president eagerly embraced
the proposition, and said it would be sus-
tained even in Mississippi. The President
utterly denies that he acquiesced in any
suggestion of the kind."

SHARP TAILOR.—A downeast pious tail-
or, much given to the practice of crowding
bricks in his lat, called into a crack shop,
in a western city for a job. As he was con-
siderable of a beaster, a very fine coat was
given him to make. About the time he was
finishing it off he was considerably "obfus-
cated," and accidentally burnt holes in the
happel. Nothing daunted, he worked the
hole as if put there on purpose, and informed
the proprietor that it was intended in carry-
ing a flower, and was the latest Paris fash-
ion. The customer was pleased, and the
accident originated a new fashion.

FIRE IN JACKSON.

A fire occurred, in Jackson, Mississippi,
on the evening of the 15th inst., which
destroyed property to a considerable amount.
The particulars are embraced in the follow-
ing, which we copy from the Southern
of the 16th: "This morning, about one o-
clock, a fire broke out in the tinshop of
Messrs. Coats, on State street, and before it
could be arrested, destroyed the building;
also the two story frame occupied by Mr.
Martz, as a confectionary, and the two
frames north between the confectionary and
Dr. Wilson's shop and residence, one of
which was occupied by Pierce Dalton, as a
family grocery, and the other partly as a
wareroom. To the south of the tinshop the
flames spread to an unoccupied frame ad-
joining; from thence to the two-story corner
frame occupied by Mr. Cietti, as a coffee-
house, and from thence to the one-story
frame to the west in the rear, occupied by
Mrs. Reeves, as a boardinghouse; all of
which, with Mr. Boarman's liverystable,
were soon destroyed. None of the build-
ings, except those occupied by Messrs. Mar-
titz and Rietti, and Mrs. Reeves, were of
much value; yet the loss to Messrs. Graves
& Virden, and Messrs. Graves & Boyd of
this city, Messrs. Dick & Hill of New Or-
leans, the principal owners of the buildings
destroyed, will not fall under nine thousand
dollars.

A DARING EXPLOIT.—Wm. Coulter

and a Mr. Bartlebaugh were following
the tracks of a deer, about ten miles
north of this place, on Friday, the 12th
inst.; they soon came to the deer,
which appeared to have been lately
killed by some animal; its entrails were
torn out, and its carcass observed
much mutilated. They soon observed
tracks of a wild cat, and tracing them
a short distance it was discovered that
the cat had entered a hole in a ledge of
rocks. A trap was prepared, and set
at the mouth of the hole. Next morn-
ing the wild cat, nearly full grown, was
found in the trap—fast by the toes of
the fore foot. The question then was
how to secure him alive. Coulter dis-
covered Bartlebaugh "to amuse him with
a stick," and he thought "he could take
one wild cat, for Davy Crockett had
killed his weight of them." The atten-
tion of pussy being taken up with the
stick, Coulter caught it by the back of
the neck, threw it, and got his knives
upon it. They then took their specim-
ens and tied the feet, and Bill pulled
off one of his stockings, and drew it over
its head; thus secured, they carried it
home, and now have it ready for Mr.
Van Amburg, whenever he thinks fit
to order it.—Baltimore Register.

A GAME OF 'POKER,' IN CALIFORNIA.—A

friend just up from New Orleans, where he
met several persons who had recently re-
turned from California, related to us yes-
terday a very amusing anecdote, which oc-
curred at a card table in the "gold regions"
of that country. It appears that four persons
had seated themselves in the nicest to play a
game of poker—the *ante*, as a substitute for
money, being a handful of gold dust. They
continued playing some time without either
side winning much.

At length one of the party, who had a
good hand, went a handsome matter I see
that and go a *piat better*, cried out another
who also had a "strong" hand. "I see
that," responded the first, "and go a *quart
better*."

"Well, I see that, and go you a gallon
better," responded the other. This rather
disconcerted his adversary for a moment,
as it "oversized his pile."

But, confident in the superior strength of
his hand, he collected together all the gold
dust he had left, and putting it aside, col-
lected to one of his *consommes*. "Here,
Jim, watch my pile until I go out and
let me know to call him!"—Cincinnati
Chronicle.

MEXICAN NATIONAL BANK.—The Mex-

icans seem to have great faith in the doc-
trines of Henry Clay—and with the desire
of reducing the financial operation of the
government to something like a regular
system, the President recommended to
Congress the chartering of a National Bank,
which shall under certain advantages grant-
ed to it receive and disburse the revenue of
the Republic. A committee of the Chamber
of Deputies has reported favorably on the
project, and it was to have been discussed
on the 3d ult.

MAJOR DUNE'S SWORD.—It affords us heart-
felt pleasure to announce the probable re-
covery of Maj. Dune's sword, a noble relic
of a most noble and gallant officer, who,
with almost his entire command, fell a vic-
tim to savage ferocity in Florida.

Soon after the horrible massacre of
Dune's command, this sword was found by
a soldier in Florida where it had probably
been lost by the Indians, and was purchas-
ed by the late James T. Gray, Esq., of this
city, who, shortly previous to his death gave
it to Col G. H. Talcott, to be restored to the
widow of its unfortunate owner. Much
credit is due to Col. Talcott for his perse-
vering efforts to identify this valuable relic,
and to obtain it for her who will treasure it
with a melancholy fondness which she alone
can feel.—August (Geo) Chronicle.

"Ma, somebody's going to die!" said
a knowing little fellow, who was look-
ing out of the window into the street.
"Why?" asked the anxious mother.—
"Cause the doctor is just gone by!"
was the reply.

In England only one person in nine-
teen is allowed the privilege of voting;
in Scotland, one in thirty; in Ireland,
one in forty-three. The number of
persons owning land in England is about
3,000,000, in Scotland 5,000, and in
Ireland, 6,000—only 30,000 in the
whole, leaving more than 30,000,000
of the whole population who do not own
a single foot of God's creation.

A Liverpool journal states that whilst
the United States have from 600 to 700 vessels
engaged in the whaling business, the Brit-
ish vessels employed in that trade have been
reduced to the small number of 17.

THE ROMISH CHURCH.—The vestments

of the Catholic priests who celebrated mass
on Christmas day, at Dungarvan, cost £200,
being all cloth of gold. The organ and
fine glass chandeliers cost £500 being those
hitherto used at Mount Melerny.
Dublin Freeman.

MAKING A BEANSHOP.—A young woman
whose face bore the unmistakable stamp
of the vintage, and held out red terror to
the Benedictine portion of Bachelordom,
was seen hurrying along Lower Market
yesterday at a rapid pace, jostling passen-
gers, and turning her nose with a snuff
at those who evinced no haste in get-
ting out of her way. On she lashed with
a definite pace, and at length ran against a
passer-by, who becoming somewhat offend-
ed, asked,

"What's the matter, woman?"

"None of your business," was the sharp
retort.

"What did you strike that child for?" he
again demanded.

"Jist to git my hand in—I'm going to git
married!" and away she went with a flirt
of her flounces and a meteor at the end of
her nose.

We should like to see the Deguerrotype
of the human individual reserved by a cruel
fate for that lady's husband.

POSTMASTERS.—For the benefit of Post-
masters as well as subscribers to Newspa-
pers, we publish, at this time, the follow-
ing:—
1. Law of Newspapers.—The following
are settled rules of law.

1. Subscribers who do not give express
notice to the contrary, are considered as
desiring to continue.

2. If subscribers order the discontinu-
ance of their papers, the publisher may con-
tinue to send them till all the cash charges
are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to
take their papers from the offices to which
they are directed, they are held responsible
till they have settled their bill and ordered
their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places
without informing the publishers, and the
paper is sent to the former direction, they
are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that, refusing
to take a paper or periodical from the office;
or removing and leaving it not called for,
is, "prima facie," evidence of intentional
fraud.

MRS

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

What is there in a joyful freedom in our social intercourse? We meet to see each other, and not a peep do we get under the thick, stifling veil which each carries about with him. We visit to enjoy ourselves, and our host takes away all our freedom, while we destroy his own. If the host wishes to walk or ride, he dares not, lest it seem impolite to the guest; so they remain slaves, and they feel relief to part company. A few individuals, mostly in foreign lands, arrange this matter with wiser freedom. If a visitor arrives, they say: "I am busy to-day, if you wish to ride, there are horses and saddles in the stable; if you wish to read, there are a variety of books in the parlor; if you want to work, men are raking hay in the fields; if you want to tramp the children are at play in the court; if you want to talk to me I can be with you at such an hour. Go where you please, and while you are here do as you please."

At some houses in Florence, large parties meet without the slightest preparations. It is understood on some particular evening of the week, a lady or gentleman always receives their friends. In one room are books and flowers; in another, pictures and engravings; in a third, music. Couples are ensconced in some shaded alcove, or groups dotted about the room, in mirthful or serious conversation. No one is required to speak to his host, either in entering or departing. Lemonade and baskets of fruit stand here and there on the side tables, that all may take who like; but eating, which constitutes so great a part of entertainment, is a slight and almost unmentioned incident in these festivals of intellect and taste. Wouldst thou like to see much social freedom introduced here? Then do it. But the first step must be complete indifference to Mrs. S.'s assertion that you were mean enough to offer only one kind of cake to your company, and to put less shortening in the ender crust of your pies than the upper. Let Mrs. S. talk according to her gifts; be thou assured that all living souls love freedom better than cakes or under crust.—Mrs. L. M. Child.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC TRACK UPON THE GREAT NATIONAL ROAD.—Col. Benton, in his late speech upon the great route across the continent, proposes to leave room for a magnetic railroad, and makes allusion to the progress of Professor Page in the development of this new power.

Professor Page has been uttering in his devotion to the application of the electromagnetic power as a substitute for the dangerous agent of steam, and is to give us on Wednesday evening some exhibitions of the results of his investigations. It is a fact well worthy of note, and of which we should feel proud as a nation, that the first signal improvements in electro magnetism were of American origin. The first electromagnetic engine was invented by Professor Henry; the first discoverer of principles upon which the availability of the electromagnetic telegraph depends was Professor Henry; the first to assert the practicability of such a telegraph was Prof. Henry; the first inventor of a practically electromagnetic telegraph was Prof. Morse; and, for aught we know, Prof. Page is in a fair way to accomplish the complete triumph of electro-magnetic power. It would indeed be singular if all these great achievements should be of American origin.—Nat. Int.

A PLANK ROAD OVER THE ISTHMI OF TEHUANTEPEC.—"Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in his letter of the 13th instant says:

At no distant day, I understand, Mr. Foote will present a memorial from Jesse E. Dyer and his associates, in which they will propose to carry the United States mail, troops, munitions, etc., across from the Gulf to the Pacific, by the Tehuantepec route, over a plank road, for the annual sum of \$250,000, the same compensation named in the Aspinwall bill for carrying the same mails, troops, &c., over the Isthmus of Panama.

This route, proposed by Dow and Company, is nearly an air-line route, from Portland, in Maine, to the Pacific Ocean, to be traveled in eleven days. By this route Dow and Company contend San Francisco, in California, is but sixteen days distant from Portland, Maine.

A line of railroad from the latter point to Pensacola, is nearly completed. From Pensacola, steamers can run to Huanaculo, in Mexico, the point on the Gulf where the Tehuantepec route overland commences, in a short time, it being some twelve hundred miles less than the run to Chagres. After crossing the plank road, from Huanaculo, in Mexico, to Tehuantepec, or St. Jago, a town on the Pacific near by, are some eleven hundred miles nearer San Francisco than you would be at Panama; consequently, about two thousand three hundred miles would be saved by adopting the Tehuantepec instead of the Panama route.

Dow and Company propose, if their proposition should be accepted, that the line of steamers now running to Chagres should run to Huanaculo.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—Measures are being taken by the Provisional Parliament of Canada, to check the extensive emigration from Lower Canada to the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, which has been going on for some time past.

Why, there is only one way to check it. Let the Canadian Parliament declare itself "free sovereign and independent" of what Joseph Howe called the "beneficial domination of the mother country." Let Canada annex itself, and then emigration will flow to it, not from it.—A. O. Delta.

It is said that office seekers, pickpockets, burglars, &c., are flocking to Washington city in crowds. This brings to mind the old, true but true maxim, "Birds of a feather, &c." Honest men must be on the qui vive.

When Dr. Johnson courted Mrs. Porter, who he afterwards married, he told her that he was of mean extraction, that he had no money and that he had an uncle named Hango.

We take the following from the Baltimore Sun. We are in hopes that the unprincipled and outrageous course of the factious at the North will have the effect of uniting the whole South in defence of her rights and institutions.—Flag & Ad.

"SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—The opinions seem to pressage the continuance and perpetration of slavery in Kentucky. Standard papers there, which have hitherto been distinguished as the friends of emancipation, have now condemned it, and discouraged its advocates. Conventions and meetings in its favor have proved failures. The lower House of the Legislature, in addition to its unanimous vote against it in any shape, have enacted a law allowing slaveholders to bring into Kentucky slaves from other States, which was before prohibited. This is taking the back step."

TIGHT LACING.—A learned doctor referring to tight lacing, avers that it is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills all the foolish girls and leaves the wise ones to grow to be women.

A singular malady is prevailing in the neighborhood of Uniontown, Pa., caused twenty deaths out of fifty cases in two weeks. Its ravages are mainly among the young. It is supposed to be cholera, but the symptoms as described differ widely from that disease—the first indication being sometimes pains in the fingers and limbs, fever and headache, followed by vomiting and diarrhea. Some of the patients break out with spots, like the measles; and after death the body and face are covered with large black spots the legs and arms assuming a black color.—Baltimore Sun.

"Come here, my lad," said an attorney to a boy about nine years old. The boy went, and asked the attorney what case was to be tried next. The lawyer answered a case between the people and the devil—which do you think will be the most likely to gain the action? The boy replied, "I guess it will be a pretty hard squeeze—the people, I think, got the most money, but the devil the most lawyers."

MORE GOLD.—The St. Louis Organ of the 18th ult., states that information had reached that place of a new discovery of gold regions in the Rocky Mountains, a little more than half way between St. Louis and Sutter's settlement in California, which far surpasses in richness the mines of the latter. The gold is said to be found not only in the sands of the streams flowing from the mountains, but upon the mountains, mixed with quartz and in the rocky state. It is in the heart of a war-like Indian country.

A volatile young man, whose conquests in the female world were numberless at last married. "Now, my dear," said his spouse, "I hope you'll merit." "Madam," said he, "depend upon it, this is my last folly."

A man was found at Trenton the other day mounted on a ladder, with his lips pressed to the telegraph wires. He was kissing his wife in Philadelphia "by telegraph." It was found afterwards that he was a newly married man.

NOT IN THE BILLS.—On a certain occasion, at a certain dramatic temple, a farce was in the course of representation, and had just reached the scene where a lover enters, seeking almost distracted, his lady-love who had just concealed herself a moment before, (in full view of the audience) in the garden; behind some canvas representation of bushes.

"Where, O Heavens! where has my lovely Julia fled?" exclaimed the actor in despairing accents, looking around every where but in the right place.

A specimen of the genius Yankee in the pit, who had hitherto been all attention, now exhibited symptoms of impatience, and as the actor repeated his impassioned inquiry he was answered by our excited Yankee with—

"Right behind yer, you darned fool! in the later patch."

The effect of this can be better imagined than described—the applause was tremendous.

KALIFORNIA GOLD FEVER.—"Hab you got de jandlers, Pete? de white ob your eyes an' yaller as saffron?"

"Hush you mouf ob dose insidious cabarishons, Sambo. I see got de KALIFORNIA gold fever—wan de crisis in de defirium sages, den dis individual also lobes for de regum ob perpetual gold. Dat is, Sambo, perwided Congress dus not perhibit us to talk our slabs and oder real estate wid us."

"Well, Pete, you is insane! A geman ob your color talk ob foolishness after dese visionary white folks down Cape Horn. I guess 'twill be in a horn dey'll find de gold! he'll detract my remarks on your appearance, and subsume derefore dat all of a collar, all oder alike, you is de darkest greenest nigger in Belknap street—you is a disgrace to de whole colored sex you is green as a goose."

"Empty dis building ob your presence, Sambo, or I'm not responsible for your early decease."

TREATMENT FOR POISON.—When any person has taken poison the remedy is to take an emetic. This may be done almost instantaneously, by swallowing a cupful of warm water mixed with a teaspoonful of mustard. If you have not dry mustard in the house you are almost sure to have a mustard-pot, and a quantity from that put into the water will very quickly empty the stomach. As mustard may thus prove so much use, it should never be wanting in any house; but even should there be no mustard at hand, warm water by itself forms a tolerable efficacious emetic.

Gilliland & Howell, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, NO. 7 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Rome, and its vicinity that he has just opened a splendid stock of DRY GOODS,

at the corner immediately below the Printing Office, Broad Street.

ALSO, Best Rio Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Shakers, and a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, New York style; Fancy Goods, Saddles, Bridles, &c., various styles; a fine lot of Carpenters, Cabinet, Carriage, Smith and Farmer's Tools; also, a great variety of School Books, Novels, Histories, &c. Glass and Crochery Ware; all of which he pledges himself to sell on as good, and perhaps a little better terms than can be purchased in the place.

The public generally are cordially invited to pay him a visit, inspect his goods and learn his prices. J. J. COHEN, Rome, March 6, 1849.—ly.

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA, GA.

BREAKFAST and dinner House for passengers. Meals always in due season for the departure of the cars. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

HOLCOMBE & NICE, N. C. HOLCOMBE, } March 6, 1849. N. C. NICE, }

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the public, that in addition to his present Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., that he is now offering a splendid assortment of Carriage Trimmings, Axle Springs, Shafts, Felloes, Hubs, Spokes, &c. for Buggies,

which will be offered very low for cash, or to punctual customers. F. I. SULLIVAN, Rome, Ga., March 6, 1849.—ly.

HATS, JUST received, and for sale, 1 case fine Beaver Hats. F. J. SULLIVAN.

AMERICAN HOTEL, Corner King and George Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C. By F. A. HOKK.

PAVILION HOTEL, OLD STAND, Corner Meeting and Haselt Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Formerly of the Charleston Hotel. March 6, 1849.—4m.

CITY HOTEL, 8-1/2 CANNAL, GEORGIA. BY P. CONDON. March 6, 1849.

PADELFORD & FAY, Commission Merchants, Dry Street, SAVANNAH, GA.

H. & W. P. HALL, Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 12, Central Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C. March 6, 1849.

G. & H. Cameron, Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crochery and Glass-Ware, 153 Meeting St., opposite Hayne St. CHARLESTON, S. C.

OFFER a large Stock of the above Goods, at low rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union. March 6, 1849.

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, and Implements for Farm and Garden use.

THE Subscriber has on sale at his AGRICULTURAL DEPOT, No. 289 King Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A full assortment of all articles in his line, needed by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw-cutters, Corn-shellers, Manure-Forks, Spades, Shovels, and a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact, almost every variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH, Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.

New York and Savannah LINE OF OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE, Capt. Thomas Lox, (of the Wm. Starbuck), leaves Savannah for New York, Wednesday, the 14th March, and on every alternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,500 tons burthen, built expressly for this trade in the most substantial manner, and with every regard to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the TENNESSEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in the line in a few days, so that one will leave New York and Savannah every Wednesday. The facilities and advantages offered by this line to the traveling public of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried and duly appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this Company, will be assured that the Central Rail Road Company, will whenever necessary, can a special train to suit the street and departure of the steamers.

For freight or passage, apply to PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 191 Front St. March 6, 1849.—ly. New York.

HIRM ROBERTS, Wholesale Dry Goods Store, Nos. 73 and 154, Gibbons Buildings, SAVANNAH, GA.

Last Notice.

I AM now on my last trip around the county, to receive the Taxes for 1848. The assessors will be with me to assess the Taxables for 1849, at the following places to wit:

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Edward Allens, | Wednesday March 7 |
| Cross Plains, | Thursday " 8 |
| J. Taylors, | Friday " 9 |
| Alexandria, | Saturday " 10 |
| Cunninghams, | Monday " 12 |
| Madoxes, | Tuesday " 13 |
| Oxford, | Wednesday " 14 |
| Hannas, | Thursday " 15 |
| White Plains, | Friday " 16 |
| Rabbit Town, | Saturday " 17 |
| Sugar Hill, | Monday " 19 |
| Pine Grove, | Tuesday " 20 |
| Pounds, | Wednesday " 21 |
| Baccuses Store, | Thursday " 22 |
| Muscadine, | Friday " 23 |
| Carmichael's, | Saturday " 24 |
| 2 o'clock a. m. John Burdens, | Sunday " 25 |
| 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday 26 | |
| N. B. Prompness will be expected as I am compelled to make settlement by the first day of April next, under a heavy penalty. No indulgence can be given. G. B. DOUTTIT, Tax Collector. | |

March 6th, 1849.

J. M. NEWBY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. Under the United States Hotel, AUGUSTA, GA.

J. M. N. & CO. have just opened a large and well-selected Stock of fashionable Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c. All articles for Gentlemen's wear, of the best make and finish, can be found at this establishment. Having every advantage in manufacturing their goods, they will sell them at prices as low as they can be bought in Georgia.

Collard and back before buying elsewhere. February 27, 1849.

U. S. HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEO.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and traveling public that he has taken that well known House, the U. S. Hotel, located in the central part of the City of Augusta, and solicits a share of public patronage. G. FARO, N. B. Greenville and Savannah Stage Office at this Hotel. Feb. 27, 1849.—6m.

Wagon and Commission Business, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully renews the tender of his services to their friends and the public generally in the above business.

His extensive FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Railroad, and they continue to receive cotton and other consignments per Railroad, without any charge for Drayage.

They also continue their OFFICE and SALES ROOM on Broad Street, where one of the partners may at all times be found. Liberal advances made, when required, on produce in store. D'ANTIGNAC & EVANS. February 27, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte, Book, Music, and Stationery Dept.

THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, a fine assortment of superior PIANOS, from the celebrated manufacturers of Harmon & Haven, A. H. Gale & Co., Dubois & Seabury, New York, all of which are WARRANTED of excellent tone, and finish, and to stand the test of time, and retain their quality as well as any made in this country or Europe. Also, a very large assortment of Music for all instruments. A large quantity of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, always on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter-heads, Envelopes, and all kinds of Stationery, and all kinds of Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or on easy terms.

Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F. J. Wray's) Drug Store, Broad Street. February 27, 1849.

Risley's Sarsaparilla.

THIS is a Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, carefully prepared from ingredients that are recommended by medical men as the most certain for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, and all those diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, the improper use of Mercury, &c.

Numerous certificates could be given of its efficacy in curing what other preparations, bearing the name of Sarsaparilla, have been recommended to do; but Risley's Sarsaparilla has been in use sufficiently long to establish its superiority over all others, and as it is made as it should be, according to a formula approved by the medical faculty, we would only refer to them and to the number of sufferers, of some of whom the best is here to who have been restored to health and the enjoyment of life, by its use. In large bottles, price \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. A liberal discount made to dealers. Sold wholesale and retail by HAYLAND, RISLEY & CO. Agents, New York, and HAYLAND, RISLEY & CO. Charleston, give them some advantages in procuring frequent supplies, in keeping a large assortment, and in selling at very low prices. February 27, 1849.

Partition of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Benton County, to us directed, we the undersigned commissioners, have proceeded to divide all the real estate of Wm. F. Smith deceased, situated in the county of Benton, into twelve lots, which land we will partition to divide, by lots among the heirs of said Wm. F. Smith deceased, being twelve in number, at the home of William Carmichael, on Saturday the 31st day of March next, and assign to each their respective shares.

BEN. F. PARKER, JOHN HUNTER, Wm. CARMICHAEL, Comrs. Feb. 20, 1849.—3m

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Henry B. Turner, dec'd., were granted to the undersigned on the 29th of Dec. 1848, by the Judge of the Orphans Court of Benton County. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated according to law, within an eighteen months, from the grant of said administration or the same will be barred.

H. B. TURNER, Jr. Adm'r. Feb. 27, 1849.—6t

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has on hand a large and extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Shampoos, Glass, Toilet and Fancy Goods, Colognes, Essences, Spices, Botanic and Patent Medicines of every kind.

ALSO, Books and Stationery.

Including a good supply of Historical, School and miscellaneous Books. Bibles, Hymn Books, Poems, Novels, New Publications &c. and Novel and Letter Paper, Note Paper, Buff and Fancy Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Water Colors, and Paint Boxes, Blank Books, Memorandums, Journals, Ledgers, Day Books, and every variety of articles, usually kept in the Stationery store, all of which are offered at wholesale and retail prices on the most reasonable terms. Orders punctually attended to goods forwarded with Despatch.

Two doors above the Exchange Hotel, Broad Street, Rome Geo. J. D. DICKERSON. Feb. 20, 1849.—ly

D. R. Plumb & Co., Between the United States Hotel, and Post Office Corner, AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVE now on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of Paints, Gals, Dye-stuffs, Glass Putty and Undiluted Medicines and Chemicals, every article in their line of business, which they are prepared to sell at fair prices, and on accommodating terms.

Physicians, Plumbers and Mechanics will find it to their advantage to call on us, as we are determined to sell only Genuine Medicines; and should any article fail to give entire satisfaction, we will be pleased to have it returned. Feb. 27, 1849. HENRY BACON, M. D.

LeROY M. WILEY & Co. Importers and Jobbers in Dry Goods, No. 162 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Female Education.

MRS. E. L. DICKERSON, takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Benton and adjacent counties, that she will open on the 20th inst., two miles North of Jacksonville, near Maj. R. D. Rowland's, a School, in which will be taught all the ornamental branches of Female Education, among which she would mention the following—Piano Forte, Spanish Guitar, eight different varieties of painting, the Mosaic, in which the pupils are taught to imitate the most beautiful engravings, two. Various sets of Needle Work (Bird, Flower, Work, imitating Ang.), and also engages to teach the French Language, in its native pronunciation. Her parents were born in France, and the French language is her vernacular tongue. Her pupils are also required to converse daily in French. She has agreed to reduce her prices to suit the hard times, which are the following:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Piano Forte, | \$18 00 per |
| Spanish Guitar, | 18 00 ses. |
| Painting, | 10 00 |
| Needle Work, | 10 00 |
| Wax Work, | 10 00 |
| French, | 10 00 |
| Mosaic, | 5 00 |

She will likewise, if required, teach all or any of the branches of a literary education at the lowest price in the country. She will occupy the house formerly owned by Mr. Hollingsworth, and will board at the low price of \$5.00 per month. To those at a distance, she can say the situation is healthy and desirable, the scenery inviting, and the society pleasant and cultivated. If any should wish to study several of the ornamental branches, they can do so at reduced prices.

February 13 1849.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan Court, in Vacation, February the 6th, 1849.

THIS day came Elisha McClellan, Administrator of the Estate of Calley Denison, late of said county deceased, and filed his accounts, and vouchers for a final settlement of his said Administration of said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the second Monday in April next, be set for making said final settlement, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said second Monday in April next, when and where all persons interested in said settlement may appear, if they see proper, at the court house in the Town of Jacksonville, and contest said final settlement.

A. WOODS, Clk. Feb. 20th, 1849.—3t

Partition of Real Estate.

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LeROY M. WILEY & Co. Importers and Jobbers in Dry Goods, No. 162 Broadway, NEW YORK.

THE MONTGOMERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IRON WORKS!

ARE now in readiness for the reception and prompt execution of all orders in their line, and are fully prepared for the manufacture of Steam Engines, of all kinds, both cast and wrought; Cast Iron Gearing and Castings for Cotton Gins, Tances, and other descriptions of Iron Machinery, of every variety; also, Fine Cast Iron Work of every description; Gulleys and Water Wheels of all sizes and patterns; Cast Iron Fire Places, Grates, Window Lintels and Sills both plain and ornamental; Cast Iron Columns; Water Pipes, Lamp and Aiming Posts; Shafting and Pulleys of all sizes; Sugar Kettles and Rollers; Cast and wrought Iron Plates of various patterns. In short all descriptions of Cast and Wrought Iron work, both heavy & light; Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Gun Gearing, &c. constantly on hand. Light and Heavy Forging, of every description, done with despatch. Prices moderate, and all work warranted. The attention of Captains and Owners of our river Steam Boats is particularly invited. Various sizes of Grate Bar patterns always on hand.—Highest prices (in cash or work) paid for old Iron. Patterns of all kinds made to order.

Wool Department.

This department will soon be prepared for spinning and weaving. The Double Carders are now in operation and connected with them a newly invented Butter, which takes the lurr from the wool and beats from it every particle of trash without injury to the staple. Wool promptly carded at 10 cts. per pound.—Woolen fabrics or cash given for wool.

No rent purchased or received for carding without being well washed.

The Flouring & Grist Mill.

Will shortly be in operation—of which due notice will be given. LUMBER PLANES.

In successful operation, and planned Lumber of all descriptions always on hand, Flooring prepared for laying down at \$18 [mill measure] per thousand feet.—Same when brought to the plane, dressed, tongued and grooved at \$5 per thousand.

Deliveries will be made on Boats, or the Rail Road, free of drayage. The patronage of all who desire to encourage home enterprise is respectfully solicited, and assurances

Augusta Trade.

Commission Business.

THOMAS W. FLEMING,
Augusta, Georgia.

HAVING procured Store in the extensive FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE of MESSRS. BUSTIN & WALKER, On McIntosh Street in the City of Augusta. Tenders his services to his old friends and acquaintances in Alabama, and asks for consignments of Cotton and other produce, pledging himself to guard and protect the best interests of those consigning to him.

The above WAREHOUSE is one of the best located in the City, it is thoroughly fire-proof, has no combustible material in its neighborhood—situated convenient to the Rail Road, Hotels, Banks and the River. Those wishing to effect insurance on their produce, can do so on better terms in this Warehouse than on any other in the City.

To my old customers, the past will be a guarantee for the future—and to all those who may favor me with their business. I can only say, it shall be faithfully attended to.

Liberal advances will be made on produce in store.

T. W. FLEMING.

GIBBS & McCORD,

Warehouse and Commission Merchants.

JACKSON STREET, AUGUSTA, Georgia.

HAVE established our business in the above building, with ten years' experience, we most respectfully tender our services to the Merchants and Planters of Alabama, and solicit of them a share of patronage. Our location is central and convenient for all, and our own attention will at all times be devoted to the interest of customers. Orders for Bagging and Rope and for Family Groceries will be filled at the lowest market prices. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Messrs. W. W. Gibbs & Co. of Rome are our agents; persons wishing to ship Cotton to us, can at all times get advances on Cotton applying to them.

THOMAS F. GIBBS,
Dec. 1818. **GEO. McCORD.**

DYE & ROBERTSON,

Wholesale and Commission Merchants.

Continue their business at their old stand, east side of McIntosh Street, where they are enabled to receive consignments of COTTON, GRAIN, FLOUR & BACON, At their store, Broad Street, next door to Mr. John Jones. They can furnish a full supply of Groceries, which they sell at all who may call upon them.

Liberal advances made on produce in store when required.

Augusta, March 1849. **E. S. ROBERTSON.**

WAREHOUSE AND Commission Business,

M. P. STOVALL,
Augusta, Ga.

Continues the above business, in all its various branches. At his old stand, FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, Corner of Washington & Reynolds Sts. He hopes, by close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to him the past season. Liberal advances made on produce in store. Sept. 12, 1818.

BOOKS, PAPER & FANCY GOODS

At Charleston Prices.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,
Paper and Blank Book Manufacturers, keep constantly on hand a general assortment of School, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Letter, Foolscap, Wrapping and Printing Paper of all sizes, together with a general stock of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Pencils and Sundries.

Merchants from ALABAMA, who deal in this market and Charleston will be supplied with the above articles at New York prices. Augusta Geo. March 17, 1849.

GLOBE HOTEL,

CORNER OF BROAD & JACKSON ST.

Augusta, Ga.

BY FRANCIS M. JENNINGS.
This establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and the Proprietor would be happy to greet his old friends, and as many new ones as may please to favor him with a call. He will not speak of his Table, Waiters, &c., as he feels satisfied, those who favor him once will have the pleasure of seeing again, his Table having always given satisfaction.

Diviner at one o'clock. April 1813.

Haviland, Kelsey & Co.

(Near the Mansion House, Globe & U. S. Hotels.)

AUGUSTA, GA.
Wholesale Dealers in choice Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

Purchasers for Cash, or Prompt Paper, may rely upon being suited in quality and prices.

HAVILAND, KELSEY & CO.,
New York.

HAND & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AUGUSTA, GA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted Stock of heavy articles in their line, which they offer to Merchants and Planters at the lowest current market prices. Refer to Messrs. HUNSON, TERRY & WYLY, April 4, 1849. Jacksonville.

DYE, ROBERTSON, & Co.

WAREHOUSE AND Commission Merchants

(AT THEIR OLD STAND.)

Macintosh St., Augusta, Georgia.

Branch of the same firm under the style and name of

F. M. CANON, our agent at Rome Ga., is authorized to make liberal advances on cotton shipped to our house, either in Augusta or Cha

WAREHOUSE AND Commission Business.

Commission Business.

The undersigned continue the above business at their Brick Store House, Augusta, Ga. centrally situated near Broad Street and the principal Hotels, and would inform their Alabama friends, and Planters sending Cotton and other produce to this market, that they are prepared to make advances and to transact their business at the lowest rates. No charge for storage.

FLEMING, WHITLOCK & CO.

PORTER FLEMING,
J. W. WHITLOCK, } Augusta, March 1849
J. M. HAND.

SCRANTON & STARK,

AUGUSTA, Ga.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Salt, Iron, &c.

We invite the attention of Merchants & Planters to our Stock.

P. A. SCRANTON,
April, 1818. **W. H. STARK.**

Choice Drugs & Medicines.

WM. HAINES,
No. 22, Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

OFFERS for sale on terms to suit purchasers, a full and select supply of Drugs, Medicines, Instruments, Perfumery, Paints, Glass, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c.

Physicians, Merchants and Planters are invited to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere. A liberal deduction made for cash purchases.

The highest market price paid for Beeswax & Feathers. **W. HAINES.**

D. F. FLEMING,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

Boot and Shoe Dealer.

No. 2, HUNSON STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

THE undersigned have now on hand a large and complete stock of the best manufacturers in Birmingham and Sheffield, a general assortment in Hardware & Cutlery, consisting of the following articles, viz: Axes, Vices and Serraw Plates, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors and Razors, Locks and Hinges, Files and Rasps, Seythle Blades and Sickles, Chisels and Augurs.

Also a general assortment of American Hardware, consisting of Mill Irons and Bar Iron, Castings and Blacksmith's Bellows. Also 300 Tons Swedes Iron assorted, 1-1 to 9 inches wide, and round and square, 1-4 to 2 inches diameter.

MOORE & DAVIS,
Augusta, Ga. March 17, 1849.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & Co.

WAREHOUSE AND Commission Merchants.

Augusta, Georgia.

Give particular attention to the storage and sale of Cotton, and make liberal advances on produce in store.

JOHN M. ADAMS, } Woodard & Porter
LAMBERT HOPKINS, } Young & Nisbet
FRANCIS T. WILLIS, }

CHINA & GLASS

CROCKERY WARE.

WM. WOODBURY & CO.,
Importers, Augusta, Ga.

W. W. & Co. are constantly receiving large additions to their stock, direct from the Manufacturers in England and selected expressly for City and Country Trade, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. April 4, 1849.

Warehouse and Commission Business.

Reg leave to offer their services in this line to the Merchants and Planters of that section of Alabama sending Cotton and other produce to this market.

Their Fire-proof Buildings are extensive, and located in the most central and business part of the City, and their constant personal attention is given to all business entrusted to them. Liberal cash advances made on Cotton in store.

HEARD & DAVISON.

Reference.
Messrs. Woodward & Porter,
HUNSON, TERRY & WYLY,
April 4, 1849.

BAKER & HART,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERIES,

Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

Keep constantly on hand a good supply of Groceries, Coffee, Bagging, Bale Rope, Salt, Iron, Nails, &c.

Including every article usually kept in their line. Strict attention given to orders from the country. **ALFRED BAKER,**
April 4, 1849. **JAS. B. HART.**

JEFFERS & COHRAN,

Factors and Commission Merchants.

AUGUSTA, GA.

They receive and sell Cotton, Flour, Corn, Bacon and any other Produce. They Store Cotton consigned to them or ship it to Charleston or Savannah, as may be directed. They buy Goods to order for Planters and Merchants. They Receive and Forward Merchandise.

They are in no way engaged in speculation and therefore their whole time to the interest of their friends.

Commissions shall be as customary. Office on McIntosh Street, near Huston & Walker's.

W. & C. can be consulted at his plantation in Cass County or at Rome.

Liberal Advances made on Produce consigned to them. **Oct. 17th 1818.**

CHARLESTON.

SHACKELFORD, CLARKSON & GRAESER,
Factors & Commission Merchants.

No. 13 Central Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C.

TENDER their services in the **Package & Commission Business** to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Aug. 1818.

Refer to:
J. FORNEY & SON,
YOUNG & NISBET,
WOODWARD & PORTER,

Books & Stationery.

MCCARTER & ALLEN
OFFER to the Country Merchants of Benton, and adjacent Counties, a large assortment of Books and Stationery, at New-York prices.

They have also a very extensive collection of

LAW BOOKS,

which they will sell to the profession, on accommodating terms, and also, all the latest Medical Works, published in this country.

MCCARTER & ALLEN.
One door South of the Charleston Hotel—Meeting Street.

CHARLESTON, March 22d, 1818.

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK,

(Late Roosevelt & Baker.)

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns &c.

No. 17 Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C.

H. L. ROOSEVELT,
SEYMOUR HYDE,
R. A. CLARK

New York & Charleston Steam Ship Line.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Change of Hour.

The Steam Ship *Northerner*, Capt. S. Budd, for New York, will leave Charleston, on 12 o'clock, M. (high water) Saturday 24th June, and will continue leaving at the same on her regular days, until further notice.

The Steam Ship *Southerner*, Capt. Berry, will leave in her regular time as usual, Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock precisely.

For freight, or passage, having handsome State Room accommodations, apply to the Agent at Charleston, S. C. **RATES OF PASSAGE.**

In State Rooms, \$25.00.
Open Berths in Cabin, 20.00.
Steerage, 10.00.

No Berth or State Room secured until paid for.

HENRY MISSROON,
Cor. East Bay & Adgers Wharf.

CHARLESTON, April 4, 1818.—ly.

LAWTON & FURLEY,

Factors & Commission Merchants.

FITZSIMONS' WHARF,
Charleston, S. C.

E. L. ADAMS,

Factor & Wholesale Grocer

No. 116 East Bay,

Corner of Beaver & Co's Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WILSON, BANKS & Co.

No. 3, main Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

HORSEY, IVES & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Hats, Caps, &c.

No. 11 HAYNE STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

For, Silk, Wool, Panama, Leghorn and Leaf Hats—Fur, Seal, Hair, Settle and Cloth Caps, of all kinds.

JOHN R. DOW,

Broad Street, just above the Hotels,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Offers for sale, an extensive Assortment of **Teas, Coffees, Sugars, SPICES, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SPERM OIL, CANDLES.**

And all other Articles, usually kept in the largest and best Grocery Houses. Which being purchased on the most advantageous terms, in the Northern Markets, is enabled to supply the Wholesale and Retail Trade, at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Strict attention paid to country orders.

April 4, 1818.

S. MOWRY & SON,

General Commission Merchants, AND FACTORS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

H. STODARD & WOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, &c.,

No. 13 HAYNE STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

HARTFORD STODARD,
ASA B. WOOD,
April 4, 1818.

PAVILION HOTEL,

OLD STAND,

Corner of Meeting and Hassell Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

None leave the Hotel dissatisfied.

April 4, 1818.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

F. A. HOKA,
Corner of King and George Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

1/2 above Establishment has been recently altered in a handsome and commodious manner, and completely refurnished in a most costly style, and can accommodate One Hundred and Fifty Guests, and is inferior to no Hotel in the Southern country. April, 1818.

THE UNDERSIGNED Factors & Commission Merchants

in Charleston, S. C. offer their services to the Planters and Farmers of Alabama and Tennessee, for the sale of Cotton and all kinds of Produce.

JAMES GARDNER & CO.
Magwood's Wharf,

CHARLESTON.

JAMES GARDNER, Pres't S. C. R. R.

JAMES F. EDWARDS,

Rich. E. SERVICE, May, 1818.

HIYATT, MCBURNEY & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British Dry Goods.

No. 9 Hayne Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Factorage & Commission.

THE undersigned have for many years been engaged in the Factorage and Commission Business in Charleston, S. C. though confined chiefly to South Carolina and the eastern part of Georgia. The Rail Road affording greater facilities of transportation, they now offer their services to the Planters and Merchants of Western South Carolina and Alabama who may be disposed to sell their produce, and all kinds of Cotton and other produce, and solicit a share of their business.

Arrangements have been made by the Planters & Merchants of this city, by which goods will be placed in the hands of its agents, Mr. Haidin, of the firm of Peck & Haidin of Rome.

We will be prepared at all times through the houses immediately, and through other merchants of Rome and elsewhere to make advances on cotton and other produce consigned to us.

ROBINSON & CALDWELL,
Charleston, S. C.

Refer to:
Messrs. W. R. Smith & Co.,
Peck & Haidin,
Yarborough & Lamplam,
A. K. Richardson & Co.,
P. J. Sullivan.

ROBINSON & CALDWELL,

FACTORS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MAGWOOD'S WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

JOHN ROBINSON,

JAMES K. ROBINSON,

JAMES M. CALDWELL.

BAKER WILSON & Co.

WHOLESALE

Merchants.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

For Lung Complaints, and all Affections of the Respiratory Organs.

The best Remedy ever known to Man, For Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, the Lungs, Affections, or Weakness of the Throat or Larynx, First Stages of Consumption, &c.

This time has come when Consumption may be checked among the curable diseases. This excellent remedy, which skillfully combines the virtues of the Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, with chemical extracts from the Wild Pine, &c., &c., is now everywhere acknowledged by Druggists, physicians, and all who have used it, to be the most efficacious preparation ever yet offered to the cure of disease generally of the Chest and Lungs, and on account of its wonderful popularity and ready sale, stands without a parallel in the history of medicine. It was discovered and first introduced by a regular physician and gentleman of high standing in Philadelphia, Pa. Its surprisingly invigorating effect upon the debilitated constitution, has secured for it the highest testimonials from the medical profession in nearly every family in our country, where Coughs, Colics, or other symptoms of consumption, have made their appearance. And with such astonishing efficacy, and its safety, and its ease with difficulty procure it from the proprietors, in quantities sufficient to meet the demands for it from our numerous friends engaged in the cure of disease throughout the South.

TESTIMONIALS.
Read the following letter written to the proprietors at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, 1817.
Messrs. SANFORD & FARR, Gentlemen: I take this opportunity to inform you of a remarkable cure performed in my own case, by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The 1st of September, 1816, I was attacked with violent cold, which soon became my lungs, and during the space of five months, I labored under a distressing cough. And quite lost all hopes of recovery, until about a week or so ago, I was induced to use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had used half of one bottle, I was relieved, and I am now, by the blessing of God, and the further use of this balsam, restored to perfect health.

HARRIET S. HILL.
My Agent at Marksville, La. writes us: Marksville, May 9, 1818.
Messrs. Sanford & Farr, Gentlemen: I have sent you a letter from Dr. Bullock, a graduate of medicine, and one of our most skillful physicians, testifying to the remarkable effects of Wistar's Balsam in his own practice. He stands high among the profession here, and has a very extensive practice.

(Signed) **G. A. STEVENS.**
Dear Sir: I promised to inform you of the result of my trial of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry upon Mrs. M. She is relieved, and her general health was much improved. She has been herself entirely cured, and I am now, by the blessing of God, and the further use of this balsam, restored to perfect health.

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